

GRAFOVA, Z.M.

Determining nickel as ammoniate. Khim. i khim. tekhn. 1:
219-224 '62.

Reaction of nickel and dimethylglyoxime interaction. Ibid.:225-228
(MIRA 17:2)

DAUROVA, T.T.; GRAFSKAYA, N.D.

Giant retroperitoneal myxoma simulating perineal hernia. Vop. onk.
li no.1:73-75 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz III khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. N.D.Vilyavin)
Instituta khirurgii imeni VishnevsKogo AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'-
nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy).

6-4

Dr. G. RAJSKAYA

V. VII. Proteins of seeds of sunflower, chickpeas, and pumpkins, tested biologically, were identical.

VIII. Proto-acid extracted from sunflower seed by NaOH produces no shock. That extracted by 10% aq. NaCl causes typical shock.

IX. Proto-acid from field soil, unlike the protein obtained by Osborne's method, causes no shock.

X. Proto-acid from yellow acacia (15% N) has the same immunological effect on guinea-pigs as does that of peas, beans, etc. and differs from the protein (Osborne's method) in producing no shock.

XI. The Na ester hydrochloride of glycine (I) contained no lysine or tryptophan. Both (I) and the Na derivative produced shock. Guinea-pigs sensitized to (I) suffered shock when re-injected with Na-glycine and vice versa.

Ch. Ann. (p. 104)

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDM SYMBOLS

10000 MAY DIV 501

COLLECTIONS

10000 MAY DIV 501

<p>GRAFSKAYA, Z. S.</p> <p>CA</p>		<p>17</p>
<p>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p>Vitamin A activity of medical cod liver oil. Z. S. Grafskaya. <i>Voprosy Pitaniya</i> 1941, No. 1, 60-3. The method of determination of vitamin A and the tabulated results of an investigation on cod liver oil are given. The samples of cod liver oil were furnished from <i>Moscow, Aschansk</i> and different pharmacies of <i>Moscow</i>. Most of the samples were enriched with a concentrate of vitamin D. 1 substance. B. Macdonald</p>		
<p>ASAC-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		
<p>1930M 1700000000</p>		
<p>1930M 1700000000</p>		
<p>1930M 1700000000</p>		

GRAFSKAYA, V. S. 11E

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The antagonism between vitamins A and C. S. N. Matko, Z. S. Grafskaya, and E. V. Zabalovskaya (Moscow, Vitamin Lab., Dept. of Health). *Biochimica* 11, 13-18(1946).—Several investigators have pointed out that an antagonism exists between vitamins A and C; that is, an excess of one vitamin increases the need of the other. The antagonism is said to exist even *in vivo*, and warnings are given not to prepare mixes. contg. both vitamins A and C. No such antagonism actually exists, as has been proved in expts. with rats and guinea pigs. The decarbox. of vitamin C *in vitro* when fats are present is not due to the vitamin A content, but to other substances, which partially go over to the unsaponifiable fraction.

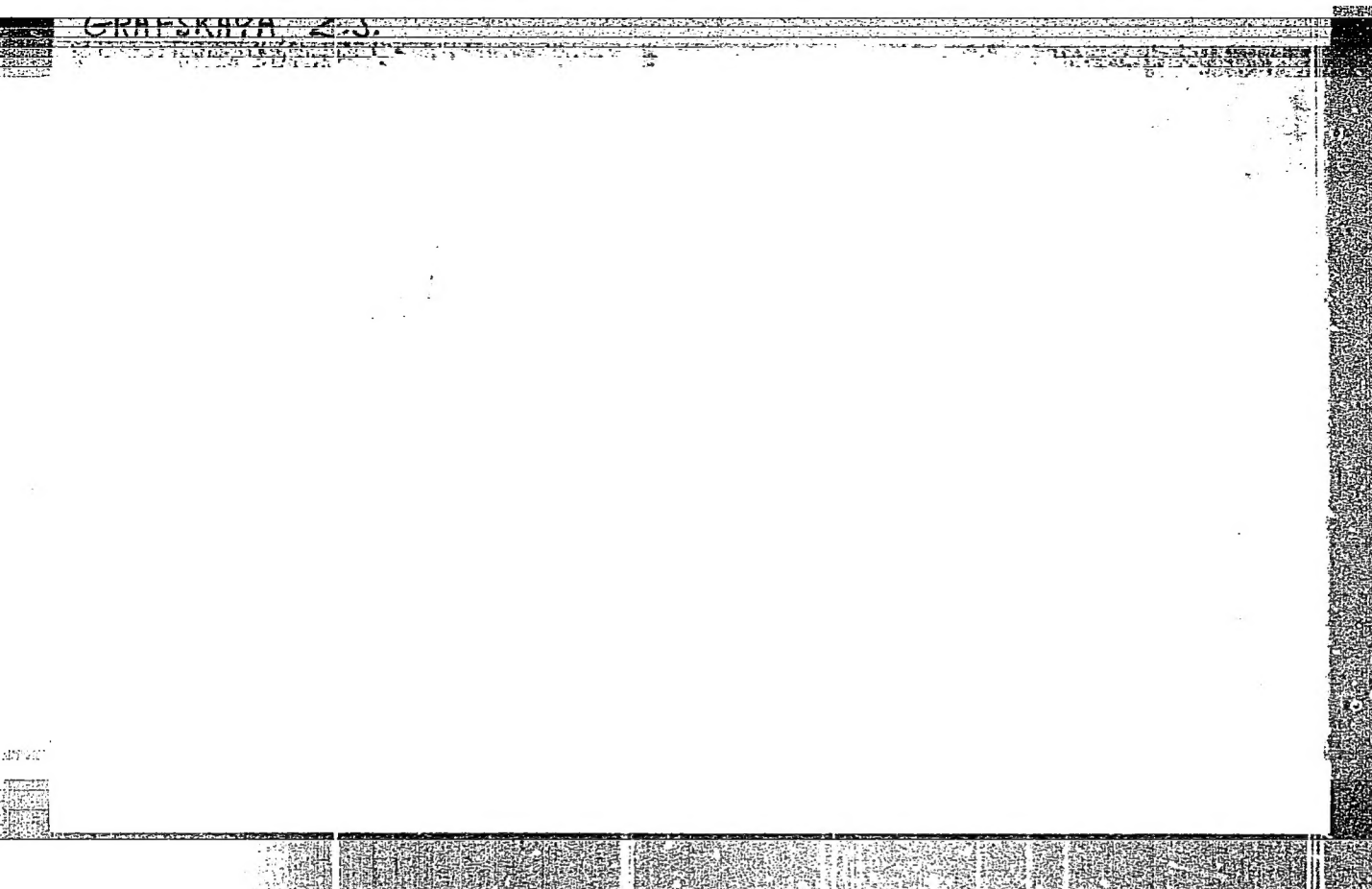
H. Priestley

State Control. Vitamin Station, Narkomzdrava.

ASA-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516520006-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516520006-6"

ZHMEYDO, A.T.; GRAFSKAYA, Z.S.; CHERNIKOVA, N.V.

Producing "pure" vitamin D deficiency in rats. Vop.pit 21 no.4:
71-74 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vitaminologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.
(DEFICIENCY DISEASES) (VITAMINS--D)

AC/PL/OC
8-25-60

YUDIN, Ye.Ya.; GRAFSKIY, I.A.

Investigating the design of anechoic chambers. Prom.
aerodin. no.14:109-127 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Acoustical engineering)

GRAFSKIY, I.A. (Moskva)

Instruments for the measurement of noise. Gig.1 san. 25 no.9:50-53
S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(NOISE—MEASUREMENT)

LYCHKIN, V.M.; GRAFSKIY, N.I.; POKOYEVA, P.S.; RAZVIN, V.M.

Proposals of the efficiency promoters of the Saratov Oils and
Fats Combine. Masl.-zhir. prom. 29 no.8:30 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

GRAFTER, Ye.L.

Improved synthesis of di- β,β' -chloroethyl ester of β -chloro-ethylphosphinic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 28 no.7:1908-1909 JI '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.
(Ethyl phosphites)

MAVLYANOV, G.A., akademik, otv. red.; KENESARIN, N.A., zam. otv. red.; KRYLOV, M.M., prof., zam. otv. red.; GRAFUROV, V.G., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; KHASANOV, A.S., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; KHODZHAYEV, N.N., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; IVANOVA, M.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; ISLAMOV, A.I., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; SULTAN-KHODZHAYEV, A.N., red.; ASTAKHOV, A.N., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Conditions in Uzbekistan from the point of view of hydrogeology and engineering geology] Gidrogeologicheskie i inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Vol.1. 1963. 194 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Tashkent. Institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii. 2. AN Uzb.SSR (for Mavlyanov).
3. Chlen-korrespondent AN Uzb.SSR (for Kenesarin).
(Uzbekistan--Water, Underground)
(Uzbekistan--Engineering geology)

BYAKOV, V. M.; GRAFUTIN, V. I.; CHERNYSHEV, V. V.; ERSHLER, B. V.

"Heat transfer in a boiling liquid."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May
1964.

Inst of Theoretical & Experimental Physics.

GRAFUTIN, V. I.; SUBBOTIN, V. I.; SUVOROV, L. Ya.

"Heat transfer in liquid-metal-cooled reactor elements."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva,
31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

BYAKOV, V. M.; GRAFUTIN, V. N.; SUVOROV, L. Ya.

"Dynamics of boiling steam-and-water mixture."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva,
31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

GRAFULKO, Li Ya

PART I BOOK EXPLANATION 207/5027

Scientific-technical library institute exchange mathematics
Representative 1. Mathematical analysis of electrical circuits with models, V.P. 1.
(Problems of the Calculation and Design of Electrical Circuits, V. 1) Moscow,
MFTI, 1959, 34 p. 5, 100 copies printed.

2M. B.V. Kiselevsky, Doctor of Technical Sciences; 24. of Publishing House:
M. A. Kiselevsky, Doctor, 24. of Publishing House: M. A. Kiselevsky, Doctor,
Building and Instrument Construction: M. A. Kiselevsky, Doctor.

REMARKS: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and technicians
working in computing-machine building and related fields.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles presents the results of investigations
related to the design and development of electronic computers. It contains
the realization of some general and special algorithms by means of digital
and analog computers, investigations of errors in the realization of functions
relationships in electronic analogs, and the use of digital computers based
on various principles of operation. Methods of expansion and the basic
principles of the design of electronic computers for digital and analog computers.
Methods of expanding standard circuits, and problems related to their reliability
are examined in detail. The collection is intended for scientists and technicians
working in the field.

PART II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COMPUTER DESIGN

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PART V. THEORY OF DELAY COMPONENTS CONTAINING DIODES WITH
A RECTANGULAR HYSTERESIS LOOP AND POWER AMPLIFIERS

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APPENDIX: Library of Congress

PALASHEVSKIY, A.M.; SYPCHUK, P.P.; GRAFUTKO, L.Ya.

High-speed recording device. Vop. rasch. i konstr. elektron. vych.
mash. no.1:123-131 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Electronic calculating machines--Input-output equipment)

GRAGEROV, I. P.

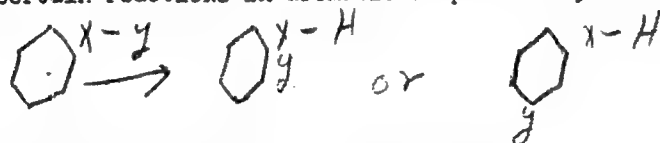
USSR/Chemistry - Phenols
Chemistry - Hydrogen

Aug 1947

"Hydrogen Regrouping in Phenols," A. I. Brodskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR; G. P. Miklukhin,
I. I. Kukhtenka, I. P. Gragerov, Inst Phys Chem imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, Acad Sci USSR,
3 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVII, No 5

Indicates that certain reactions in aromatic compounds may be expressed as follows:



and studies the special case where $x = 0$ and $y = H$.

PA 58T8

GRAGEROV, I. P.

Iu. K. Inr'ev, M. G. Voronkov, I. P. Gragerov and G. Ia. Kondrat'eva, The reaction of β -bromo-furandine with the Grignard Reagents. I. p. 1804

The tetra-hydro-furane-halides in which a halogen atom is in a β position to an oxygen atom, reacts with the Grignard reagent to form very sluggishly mixed magnesium-organic compounds which for the most part rearrange with the opening of the cycle into magnesium-halide-alcoholates of γ -unsaturated primary alcohols and react in a small part on the normal type as Grignard reagent.

The Lomanosov State University in Moscow, Holder of the Lenin Order
The Zelinskii Lab. of Organic Chem., September 22, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28, (80) No. 10 (1948):

GRAGEROV, I. P.

Iu. K. Iur'ev and I. P. Gragerov, Synthesis of β -alkyl-furanidines. II. P. 1811

This work gives a general method for the synthesis of β -alkyl-furanidines by interaction of lithium alkyls with β -bromo-furanidine. It is shown that the reaction of lithium on β -bromo-furanidine causes the opening of the ring of the latter to occur with the formation of allyl carbinol.

The Lomonosov, Moscow State University, Holder of the Order of Lenin
The Zelinskii Lab. of Organic Chem., September 22, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28 (80) No. 10 (1946):

GRAGEROV, I. P.

25401. GRAGEROV, I. P., YURBEV, Y. K., TATEVSKII, V. M.

Spektry kombinatsionnogo rasseyaniya tiofana i ego gomologov. Zhurnal fiz. Khimii, 1948, Vyp. 7, 783-86. Bibliogr: 6 Nazv. Sm Takzhe No. 25427

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

GRAGEROV, I. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis Furans

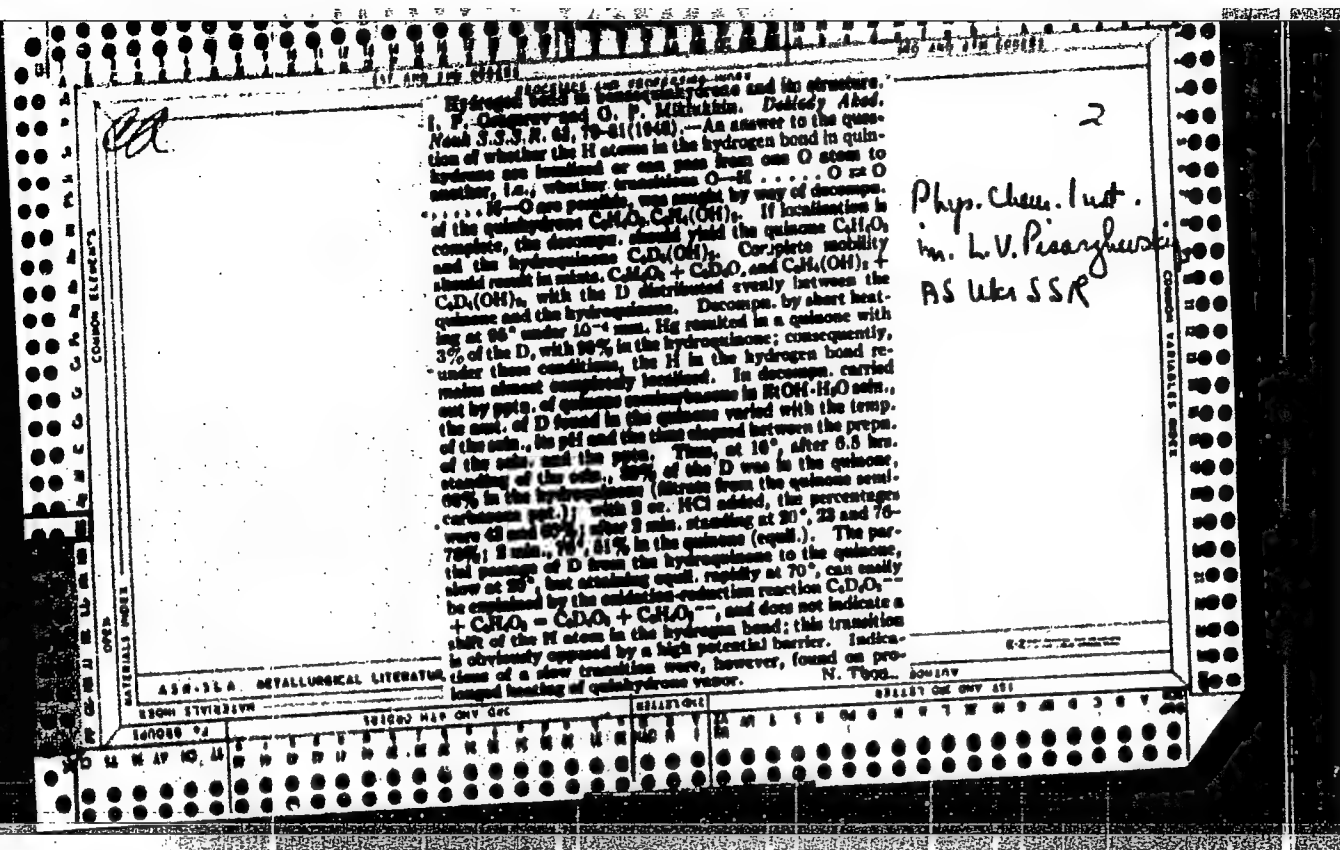
Oct 48

"Synthesis of Beta-Alkylfuranidines, II," Yr. K. Yur'yev, I. P. Gragerov,
Moscow Ord of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Lab of Org Chem imeni
Acad N. D. Zelinskiy. 5 pp

"Zhur Otshch Khim" Vol XVIII, No 10

Gives general method for synthesis of beta-alkyltetrahydrofurans by reaction
of lithium alkyls with beta-bromotetrahydrofuran. Ring opening occurred
by action of Mg on beta-bromotetrahydro-furan with formation of 3-buten-1-ol.
Submitted 22 Sep 47.

PA 2/50T68



GRAGEROV, I. P.

PA 65/49T28

USSR/Chemistry - Thiophene, Tetrahydro- Apr 49
Juran, Tetrahydro-

"The Conversion of Alpha-Beta- and Alkylthiuretidines
Into Their Corresponding Thiophenes, XIII,"
In: K. Yur'yev, I. P. Gragorov, Moscow Ord of
Lening State Umeni M. V. Lomonosov, Lab of Org
Chem Umeni Acad N. D. Zelinsky, 54 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 4

Alpha-alkyl- and beta-alkyl-thiophenes are pre-
pared by the subject reaction, which gives a
greater yield (72-81% of the theoretical) of the
beta-alkyl-thiophenes than of the alpha-compounds

65/49T28

USSR/Chemistry - Thiophene, Tetrahydro- Apr 49
(Contd)

(whose yield is 65-70% of the theoretical). The
former also have higher boiling points, specific
gravities, and indices of refraction than the
latter. Submitted 31 Jan 48.

65/49T28

CA

Transformation of α - and β -alkylfuranidines into the corresponding α - and β -alkylpyrrolidines. XXVI. Yu. K. Yur'ev and I. P. Gragerov (Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 30, 171-4 (1960); cf. C.A. 44, 1482d, 4404b. — Alkylfuranidines (tetrahydrofurans) were converted to the corresponding alkylpyrrolidines (I) by dropping them (0.7 drops/min.) in strong HCl stream into an $AlCl_3$ -filled tube at 350°; fresh catalyst was used for each run. The following 3 are described: *3-Me* (50% from *3-methylfuranidine*), b_p 102.3°, d_4^{20} 0.8660, n_D^{20} 1.4480 (*petrole*, m. 100.5-7.5°); *3-Et* (10%), b_p 131°, d_4^{20} 0.8570, n_D^{20} 1.4501 (*petrole*, m. 101-1.5°); *3-Pr* (15%), b_p 158°, d_4^{20}

0.8535, n_D^{20} 1.4521 (*petrole*, m. 100.5-101°); *3-Bu* (12%), b_p 170-0.2°, d_4^{20} 0.8463, n_D^{20} 1.4511 (*petrole*, m. 70-0.5°); *2-Pr* (10%), b_p 149.51°, d_4^{20} 0.8250, n_D^{20} 1.4480; *2-Bu* (10%), b_p 173.5-4.5°, d_4^{20} 0.8277, n_D^{20} 1.4501.

G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

2

The hydrogen bond in, and the structure of, quinhydrone. I. P. Gerasimov and G. P. Mikhlin (Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 889-8 (1980); cf. C.A. 43, 453a. —Hydroquinone (I) and quinone (II) preserve their individuality in quinhydrone; there is no oscillation (or resonance) of H between the 2 mol. When the ppt. obtained from I and $C_6D_6O_2$ (III) or from II and $C_6D_6(OH)_2$ (IV) in Et_2O was sublimed, the sublimate was chiefly (e.g., 80%) I in the first and IV in the 2nd instance. (The temp. of sublimation was varied from 70 to 107°.) When quinhydrone from II and IV was pptd. with $H_2NCONHNH_2$ in aq. $EtOH$, the quinone obtained contained 20-50% III depending on the age, acidity, and temp. of the soln. IV was prepd. by heating I with D_2O and $NaOH$ at 170° and treating the product with H_2O ; it m. 173°. III was prepd. from IV + $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ and m. 113°. Presumably also in other instances of H bond, H has a preferential partner.

J. J. B.

USSR/Chemistry - Isotopes

Oct 51

"Heavy Water," I. P. Gragerov, Cand Chem Sci

"Nauka i Zhizn'" Vol XVIII, No 10, pp 12-14

A. I. Brodskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, and his group were the 1st to obtain heavy water and heavy water concentrates in the USSR. They developed a method for the separation of deuterium water and heavy oxygen water in natural waters by measuring sp vts and indexes of refraction in pure samples. Geochemist A. P. Vinogradov, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, et al did interesting work on the origin of minerals by investigating the

213724

isotope compn of water prepd from the oxygen contained in the minerals. Heavy water and deuteroparaffin are the most effective moderators in atomic energy piles.

213724

GRAGEROV, I. P.

CH

2

Height of the potential barrier in the hydrogen bonds of benzosemiquinhydrone. A. I. Brodskii and I. P. Grigorov (L. V. Pisarzhevskii Inst. Phys. Chem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.* 70, 277-9 (1951).—The rate of redistribution of D between quinone and hydroquinone occurring in the decompn. of the tagged quinhydrone, $C_6D_4(OH)_2.C_6H_4O_2$, was measured at 107.6, 115.06, and 119.8°. The rate is 1st-order up to about $x = 0.1$ (x = fraction of D passed from hydroquinone to quinone; at equil. it is assumed that $x_e = 0.5$). The side reaction responsible for the deviation from the 1st-order kinetics at later stages is not clear; that it is not oxidation

follows from the fact that replacement of air by N_2 does not change x . In the 1st-order range, $10^4 k = 0.89, 3.00$, and 7.06 sec^{-1} , resp., at the 3 temps. This gives $\log A = 24.070 - (11.10 \times 10^3/T)$, hence the activation energy $E = 60,314 \text{ cal./mole}$. This is lower than the true value of E which should be calc'd. by $k = A[(E/RT)^{m-1}/(m-1)]e^{-E/RT}$, where m = no. of the vibrational degrees of freedom entering into the activation energy. This gives for the true activation energy $E = 60,314 + RT(m-1)$. On the assumption that the internal vibrations are loosely bound with the external vibrations, quinhydrone may be considered as a system of 8 oscillating centers with $m = 18$. This gives $E = 63,390 \text{ cal./mole}$, and $A = 3.2 \times 10^{15} \text{ sec}^{-1}$. The value $E = 63 \text{ kcal./mole}$ is certainly close to the upper limit. It being very probable that the passage of the 2 hydrogen-bonded H atoms in quinhydrone takes place simultaneously (which is borne out by the absence of a decompn. into semiquinones), the height of each potential barrier sepp. the 2 min.-energy equil. positions $OH...O$ and $O...HO$ is $E/2 = 32 \text{ kcal./mole}$ from the zero vibrational level or 37 kcal./mole from the bottom of the potential well. This high value is plausible in view of the deep rearrangement of bonds involved in the transition $C_6D_4(OH)_2.C_6H_4O_2 \rightleftharpoons C_6D_4O_2.C_6H_4(OH)_2$. The high value of A is explained by activation through transfer of vibrational energy in the crystal lattice, as contrasted with the transfer of translational kinetic energy in collisions between gaseous moles. Possibly the reaction proceeds by a chain mechanism in the lattice.

N. Thon

GRACHEV, I.P.; BRODSKIY, A.I.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Experimental determination of the degree of the potential barrier in hydrogen bonds of benzoquinhydrone. *Zhur.ob.khim.* 23 no.7:1193-1199
Jl '53. (MIRA 6:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarshevskogo Akademii nauk
Ukrainskoy SSR. (Hydrogen) (Quinhydrone) (Electromotive force)

USSR/ Chemistry Analysis methods

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 9/33

Authors : Gragerov, I. P.

Title : Exchange of radicals between organic compounds in a solution

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1321 - 1326, August 1954

Abstract : The exchange of methyl, ethyl and phenyl radicals between a number of organic compounds in a heated solution, was investigated by the isotope (marked isotope) method. The data obtained are explained on the basis of representations concerning the exchange of radicals with intermediate formation of onium compounds. A parallelism between the easiness of of interchange reactions and alkylation reactions, was established. Eleven references: 2 USSR, 3 USA, 4 German and 2 French (1867 - 1951). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Ukr-SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Institute of Physical Chemistry

Submitted : February 15, 1954

GRAGEROV, I. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Exchange reactions

Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 11/42

Authors : Gragerov, I. P.

Title : Exchange of bound radicals into free radicals and ions in solution

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/9, 1542-1547, Sep 1954

Abstract : The possibility and conditions leading to exchange reaction of D₂ marked free phenyl, methyl and ethyl radicals and phenyl positive ions and the very same radicals included in the composition of compounds were investigated. The isotopic investigation method made it possible to observe the exchange of identical radicals, to study the laws governing the exchange and to distinguish the reaction products. Exchange reactions were observed only in the case of the free methyl and ethyl radicals of photochemical origin. Ten references: 7-USSR; 2-USA and 1-German (1888-1954). Table.

Institution : Academy of Sciences Ukr-SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Institute of Phys. Chem.

Submitted : February 19, 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516520006-6

GRABER, L. P.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516520006-6"

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 12/37

Authors : Gragerov, I. P.

Title : Mobility of hydrogen atoms in hydrogen bonds of phenazhydrine

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/10, 1769-1771, Oct 1954

Abstract : The mobility of hydrogen atoms in hydrogen bonds of phenazhydrine, obtained from heavy phenazine and ordinary dihydrophenazine, was investigated. Splitting of phenazhydrine into components yields phenazine and dihydrophenazine containing equal amounts of deuterium. This phenomenon is explained by the origination in the solution (during the preparation of phenazhydrine) of an oxidation-reduction equilibrium between the negative double charged dihydrophenazine ion and phenazine. The structure of phenazhydrine with localized hydrogen in the hydrogen bonds is described. Two references: 1-USA and 1-USSR (1934-1953).

Institution : Academy of Sciences Ukr-SSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry

Submitted : February 15, 1954

GRIGEROV, E. P.

USSR

The study of radical mobility by the isotope method. I.
P. Grigero, *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 99, 101-4
(1954). Only 3 communications were found in the literature on the double decomposition reactions of alkyl and aryl radicals that give direct information on the properties and reaction mechanism of org. substances. Reactions between free radicals and carbonium ions are also of interest, because, on theoretical grounds, they are assumed to proceed readily with pos. ions, and somewhat less so with the radicals. In the present investigation the 2 reaction types were studied by tagging one of the reaction participants with D atoms. C_6D_5Br was found not to interact with phenetole, or with $EtOAc$. C_6H_5I does not interact with anisole, whereas $(CD_3)_3SO_3$ interacts readily with MeI and with $MeOAc$, but not with the methyl ether of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid. The difference in behavior is explained on the acceptor-donor theory, and the double exchange of the radicals decreases in the order $Me_3SO_3 \rightarrow Et_3SO_3 \rightarrow$ phenetole. No double exchange reactions were observed with the Ph , Me , and Et radicals, or with the pos. phenyl ions, the phenyl radicals being obtained by thermal decomposition of the heavy phenyldiazonium chloride, or the photochem. decomposition of the heavy iodobenzene. CD_3 and C_6D_5 radicals, obtained photochemically, do interact with anisole, phenetole, MeI , ether and $(Et)_2O$, but slowly, in contradiction of results obtained by Kharasch, *et al.* (*C.A.* 37, 3078). The methods of production of heavy-hydrogen org. compounds is described.
W. M. Sternberg

GRAGEROV, I. P.

CH ^V Exchange reactions of free and bound radicals in solution.
I. P. Gragerov, *Voprosy Khim. Kinetiki, Kvantovaya Teoriya Sposobnosti, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1955, 36-9. — EtBr labeled with D does not exchange Et radicals even at 195° with EtOPh or EtOAc; similarly, labeled PhI does not exchange radicals with MeOPh. Appreciable exchange (25%) occurs between labeled and unlabeled EtI, but not between EtI and EtOPh or between MeI and MeOPh. Exchange between EtBr and EtSO₄ occurs readily at 155°. D-labeled Me₂SO₄ exchanges Me readily with MeI or MeOAc at 125-55°, but not with *p*-MeC₆H₄SO₃Me, but the latter exchanges readily with MeI at 155°. In the presence of AcOH, EtBr exchanges Et with EtOAc at 195°, but AlBr₃ does not cause (at 60°) an exchange between EtOPh and EtBr. The results are attributable to intermediate formation of onium compds. A parallelism exists between the ease of radical exchange and alkylating ability. With Ph radicals either from thermal decompn. of D-labeled PhN₂Cl or photochem. cleavage of labeled PhI no exchange was detected in solns. of Ph₂O, EtOPh, PhBr, or PhI; similar lack of exchange with these solvents was found with Ph⁺ ions from decompn. of PhN₂BF₄. D-labeled Me or Et radicals from photodecompn. of the iodides exchange moderately readily with MeOPh, EtOPh, MeOEt, and Et₂O. However, Me or Et radicals formed from reaction with EtMgBr do not exhibit such exchange. The results contradict those of Kharasch, *et al.* (C.A. 37, 3078) and Shaw (C.A. 45, 5042c).
G. M. Kosolapoff

Gragerov, I. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 30/52

Authors : Fesenko, V. V., and Gragerov, I. P.

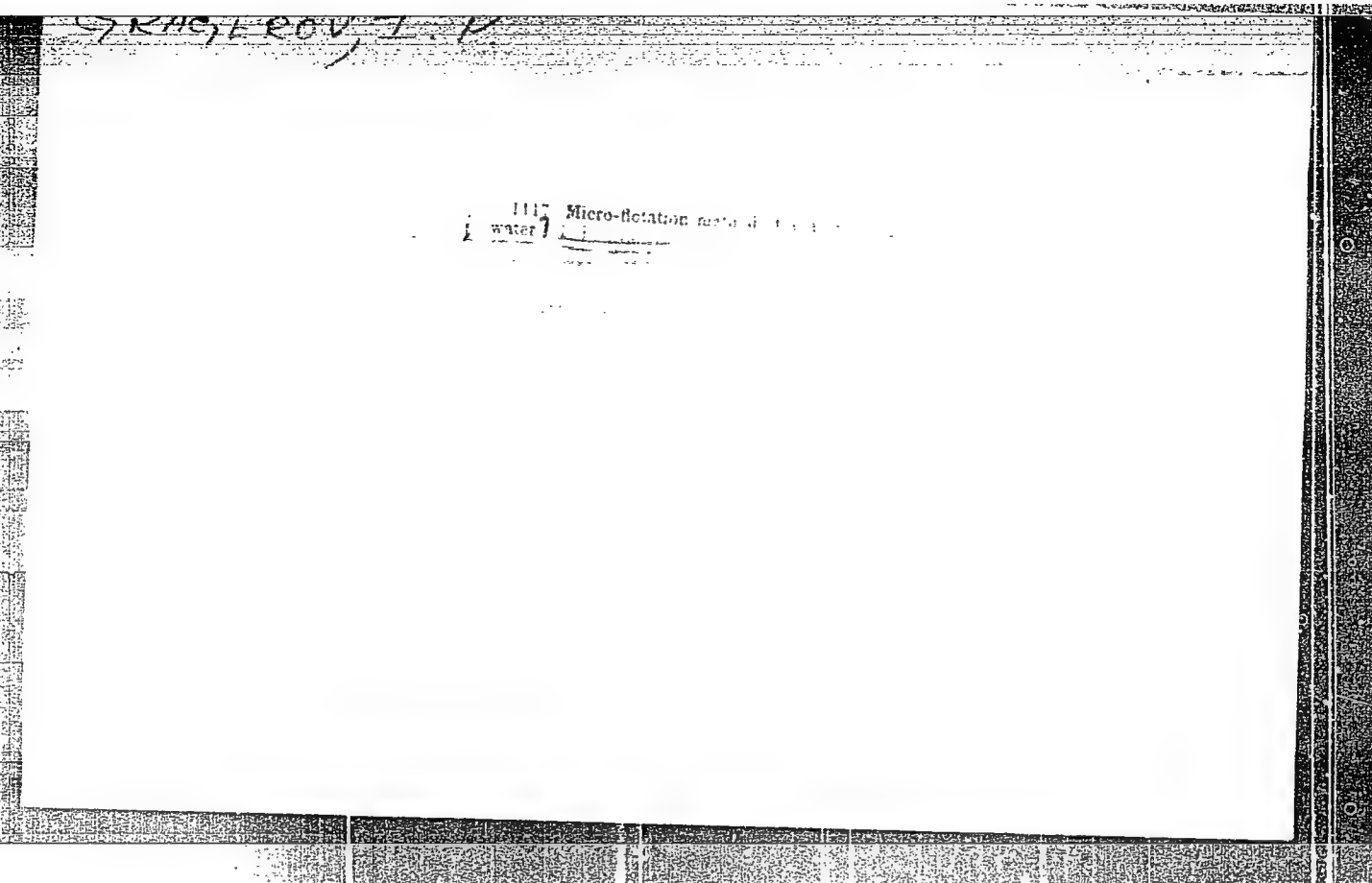
Title : Isotopic oxygen exchange in hydroxybenzenes and nitrophenols

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, 695-598, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted for the purpose of obtaining more positive data on the isotopic oxygen exchange in various hydroxybenzenes and nitrophenols as well as in acid and alkali media. The exchange process was investigated after reduction of the O^{18} content in the heavy-oxygen water then enriched 4-5 times with the very same isotope and freed of any excess deuterium. The entire work was carried out by means of a conventional flotation method and the results obtained are described. Four references: 2 USSR and 2 English (1938 and 1952). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr-SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Inst. of Phys. Chem.

Presented by : Academician A. N. Frankin, October 30, 1954



GRAGEROV, I. P.

"Rapid Mass Spectrometric Method for the Isotopic Analysis of Oxygen in Organic Substances."

Problemy Kinetics and Catalysis, v. 9, Isotopes in Catalysis, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957, 442p.

Most of the papers in this collection were presented at the Conf. on Isotopes in Catalysis which took place in Moscow, Mar 31- Apr 5, 1956.

SOV/20-121-2-28/53

AUTHORS: Abramovich, T. I., Gragerov, I. P., Perekalin, V. V.

TITLE: The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions (Izotopnyy obmen vodoroda i sposobnost' metil'nykh proizvodnykh azotsoderzhashchikh geterotsiklov k reaktsiyam kondensatsii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 2, pp. 295 - 298 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The heterocycles mentioned in the title which have a methyl radical in an α - or β -position to the hetero atom, as well as their quaternary salts enter into condensation reactions with aldehydes, nitroso-compounds, diazo-compounds, nitroolefines (Ref 1) and others. These conversions usually take place in an alkaline medium. These compounds can be arranged into a series as regards their activity. The opinion (e.g. as mentioned in Ref 2) that the velocity of the condensation reactions as well as the possibility of their course at all is determined by the easy cleaving-off of protons from the

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SOV/20-121-2-28/53

The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives
of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions

methyl radicals, is widely spread. As the said easiness is quantitatively characterized by the velocity of the isotopic exchange of hydrogen in an alkaline medium it was interesting to compare the velocity of the exchange of the compounds mentioned with their tendency to condensation reactions. By doing so also the factors could be explained which determine the mobility of the hydrogen in the methyl group in dependence on its structure. In the present paper the authors investigated the exchange of hydrogen between the compounds of the series (1) and the methylalcohols CH_3OD in the presence of triethylamine. The ratio between the substance investigated, the alcohol, and the catalyst was about constant and amounted to 0,007 : 0,03 : 0,001 moles correspondingly. Figure 1 presents the results obtained as the function of $\ln(1 - z)$ versus the duration t , where z denotes the share in the exchange calculated in relation to the three hydrogen atoms of the methyl radical subjected to the exchange. The points obtained in the experiment may satisfactorily be located on the straight line describing the time course of the reactions of first order. The mean

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SOV/20-121-2-28/53

The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions

values of the velocity constants K (Table 1) were found from the slope of this straight. The exchange of the above mentioned experiments concerns only the hydrogen of the methyl residues being in an α - or β -position to the hetero atom (the hydrogen of the N-H bindings is not included). The consecutive order of the exchange velocities reflects the differently easy cleaving-off of protons from the methyl radicals. The comparison between the series (1) and the data in table 1 shows that the activity in the condensation reactions does not correspond to the tendency to the cleaving-off of protons. Thus the ionization of hydrogen, at least in several cases, does not represent the limiting stage of condensation reactions.

There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A. I. Gertsena
(Leningrad Pedagogical Institute imeni A. I. Gertsen)
Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii
nauk USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V.

Card 3/4

SOV/20-121-2-28/53

The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives
of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions

Pisarzhevskiy, AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: March 18, 1958, by A. N. Frumkin, Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1958

Card 4/4

S/CS1/62/000/001/004/067
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Brodskiy, A. I., Gragerov, I. P., Franchuk, I. F., Sulima, L.V.,
Kukhtenko, I. I., Lunenok, V. A., Fomenko, A. S.,
Aleksankin, M. M.

TITLE: Mechanism of oxidation reactions investigated by the isotopic
method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 60, abstract
1B439 (Tr. Tashkentsk. konferentsii po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu
atomn. energii, v. 2. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1960, 327-334)

TEXT: A review of work done by the authors on studying the mechanism of
certain oxidation reactions using isotopes: the oxidation of organic
compounds with chromyl chloride, the mechanism of anthranil regrouping, the
process of oxidation of aniline, o-anisidine and p-nitroaniline with Caro
acid. The mechanism whereby hydrogen peroxide and certain persulfate-type
inorganic peroxide compounds are formed and converted is examined; so also
are the kinetics of isotopic exchange in substituted benzoic acids,

Card 1/2

Mechanism of oxidation reactions ...

S/081/62/000/001/004/067
B156/B101

benzaldehydes, alcohols, naphthalenes and nitro compounds with H_2O^{18} .
18 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GRAGEROV, I.P.; LEVIT, A.F.

Mechanism of the oxidation of aromatic amines and nitroso compounds by Caro's acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.11:3762-3771 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR.
(Amines) (Nitroso compounds) (Peroxymonosulfuric acid)

MIKLUKHIN, Gleb Panteleymonovich [deceased]; Prinimali uchastiye: GRAGEROV,
I.P., kand. khim. nauk; REKASHEVA, A.F., dand. khim. nauk; POKROV-
SKAYA, Z.S., red. izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Isotopes in organic chemistry] Izotopy v organicheskoi khimii. Ob-
rabotka i dopolneniia I.P.Gragerova i A.F.Rekashevoi. Kiev, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk USSR, 1961. 730 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Chemistry, Organic) (Isotopes)

GRAGEROV, I.

"Isotope exchange and substitution of hydrogen in organic compounds in the light of the theory of acids and bases"

by A.I.Shatenshtein. Reviewed by I.Gragerov.

Ukr.khim.zhur. 27 no.6:831-832 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Hydrogen-Isotopes)

(Shatenshtein, A.I.)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; REKASHEVA, A.F.; TARASENKO, A.M.; LEVIT, A.F.; SAMCHENKO, I.P.

Syntheses of certain organic compounds labeled with O^{18} .
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1113-1119 4p '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskogo
Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Oxygen—Isotopes)

ABRAMOVICH, T.I.; GRAGEROV, I.P.; PEREKALIN, V.V.

Isotopic hydrogen exchange in connection with the tendency toward
condensation reactions. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.6:1962-1968 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. I.V.Pisarshevskogo AN Ukrainskoy
SSR i Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I.Gertsena.
(Condensation products (Chemistry)) (Deuterium)

ALEKSANKIN, M.M.; GRAGEROV, I.P.

Mechanism of the oxidation of aldehydes by oxygen in an aqueous medium and of isotope exchange of substituted benzaldehydes with H_2O^{18} . Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3167-3170 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN
Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Aldehydes) (Oxygen--Isotopes)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TARASENKO, A.M.

Isotopic method used in studying the hydrolysis of salts of
methylsulfuric and ethylsulfuric acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 31
no.12:3878-3880 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarshevskogo AN
Ukrainskoy SSR.

(Methylsulfuric acid)
(Ethylsulfuric acid)
(Hydrolysis)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TURKINA, M.Ya.

Isotopic and mass-spectrometric method of investigating transformations of phenyl radicals in solution. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6: 1317-1320 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
Predstavleno akademikom M.I.Kabachnikom.
(Radicals (Chemistry)--Spectra)

4

BRODSKIY, A.I.; GOL'DENFEL'D, I.V.; GRAGEROV, I.P.

- Isotopic analysis of oxygen in water by the persulfate method.
Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.7:893-895 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences,
Ukrainian S.S.R.

(Oxygen--Isotopes) (Water--Analysis)

BRODSKIY, A.I.; POKHODENKO, V.D.; ALEKSANKIN, M.M.; GRAGEROV, I.P.

Formation and decomposition of cumene hydroperoxide in H_2O^{18} .
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:758-760 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
(Hydroperoxide) (Oxygen--Isotopes)

BRODSKIY, A.I.; ALEKSANKIN, M.M.; GRAGEROV, I.P.

Mechanism of pyruvic acid oxidation by hydrogen peroxide.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:829-833 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
(Pyruvic acid) (Hydrogen peroxide)

GITIS, S.S.; GRAGEROV, I.P'; GLAZ, A.I.

Reactions of aromatic nitro compounds. Part 13: Isotopic method
of studying addition products of alcoholates to trinitroanisole.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2803-2805 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni D.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN
UkrSSR.

(Alcoholates) (Anisole)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; PONOMARCHUK, M.P.

Kinetic isotopic effect of deuterium in the Etard reaction.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3568-3575 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo
AN UkrSSR.

(Deuterium compounds)
(Etard reaction)

GRAGEROV, I. P.; PONOMARCHUK, M. P.; STRELKO, V. V.; GANYUK, L. N.;
VYSOTSKIY, Z. Z.

Free radical formation in benzoinhydrone and phenazohydrin
on solid surfaces studied by the electron paramagnetic
resonance method. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.4:867-869 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN
UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom M. I. Kabachnikom.

(Quinhydrone) (Phenazine) (Radicals(Chemistry))

GRAGEROV, Issak Petrovich; TITOVA, N.M., red.izd-va; TURBANOVA, N.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Isotopes in the study of chemical reactions] Izotopy izu-
chaiut khimicheskie reaktsii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR,
1963. 65 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Isotopes) (Chemical reactions)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; LEVIT, A.F.

Mechanism of oxidation of diphenyl sulfide by Caro's acid.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:543-544 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarshevskogo AN UkrSSR.
(Phenyl sulfide) (Peroxymonosulfuric acid)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; LEVIT, A.F.

Isotopic exchange of ~~iodosac-~~ and iodo compounds with H_2O^{18} .
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:544 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarshevskogo
AN UkrSSR.
(Iodine compounds) (Oxygen isotopes)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TURKINA, M.Ya.

Isotopic and mass-spectrometric method of investigating the mechanism of homolytic reactions in solution. Part 4: Reaction of iodobenzene with magnesium and sodium. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1901-1907 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarshevskogo AN UkrSSR i Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii.
(Benzene) (Radicals (Chemistry)) (Deuterium compounds)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TURKINA, M.Ya.

Isotopic and mass-spectrometric method of investigating the mechanism of homolytic reactions in solution. Part 5: Thermal decomposition of diazonium salts and Gomberg-Bachmann reaction. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1907-1910 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR
i Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii.
(Diazonium compounds) (Deuterium compounds) (Radicals (Chemistry))

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TURKINA, M.Ya.

Isotopic and mass-spectrometric method of investigating the mechanism of homolytic reactions in solution. Part 6: Photolysis of diphenylmercury, methyl iodide, and ethyl iodide. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1910-1916 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR
i Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii.
(Radicals (Chemistry)) (Deuterium compounds) (Photochemistry)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; LEVIT, A.F.; ZONOV, Yu.A.; TURKINA, M.Ya.

Benzene oxidation mechanism studied by means of isotopes and mass spectroscopy. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.1:109-112 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.Y. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR i Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii, Kiyev. Predstavleno akademikom M.I. Kabachnikom.

(Benzene) (Oxidation) (Isotopes) (Mass spectrometry)

GRAGEROV, Isaak Petrovich, doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.;
REKASHEVA, Anna Fedorovna; LUNENOK-BURMAKINA, Valentina
Arsent'yevna; SHTUL'MAN, I.F., red.

Aleksandr Il'ich Brodskii. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965.
39 p. (MIRA 18:10)

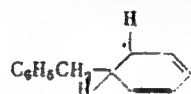
GRAGEROV, I.P.; CHIZHOV, B.V.

Study of the mechanism of homolytic reaction in solution by
the isotopic and mass spectrometry methods. Part 7: Properties
of α -naphthyl and p-diphenyl radicals. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.3:578-
583 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

L 17464-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013773

hydrogenate the cyclohexadienyl-type radicals formed in the process, and produce -d₁ and -d₂ toluenes; 2) the production of the -d₁ and -d₂ toluenes is an indication that the free benzyl radicals participate in the homolytic reactions; 3) the formation in the heavy benzene medium of diphenylmethane with a characteristic isotopic composition, dependent on the disproportionation of isotopic varieties of



radicals, serving as the source of diphenylmethane, is another indication that the radicals participate in the homolytic reactions. The isotopic composition of the diphenylmethane is determined by the isotopic composition of the benzyl radicals and the isotopic composition of the benzene medium. The isotopic composition of the benzyl radicals is determined by the isotopic composition of the benzene medium and the isotopic composition of the benzyl radicals.

L 57464-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013773

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk
USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 010

Card

3/3

GRAGEROV, I.P.; CHIZHOV, B.V.

Isotopic and mass spectrometric methods for the study of the mechanism of homolytic reactions in solution. Part 9: Certain reactions of α -naphthyl diazonium and p-diphenyl diazonium chlorides. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.7:1264-1268 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

ALEKSANKIN, M.M.; CHIZHOV, B.V.; GOL'DENFEL'D, I.V.; GRAGEROV, I.P.

Mass spectrometric and isotopic method of studying the mechanism of homolytic reactions in a solution. Part 10: Reactions of iodobenzene, *A*-indonaphthalene, p-iodobiphenyl, and benzyl chloride with magnesium. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.11:1909-1914 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarshevskogo AN UkrSSR. Submitted December 14, 1964.

GELLER, B.A.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.; RUBANIK, M.Ya.; GRAGEROV, I.P.; POLYAKOV,
M.V.; RUSOV, M.T.; DAIN, B.Ya.; REKASHEVA, A.F.; STRAZHESKO,
D.N.; LUNENOK, V.A.; ROYTER, V.A.; SULIMA, L.V.; FOMENKO, A.S.

Aleksandr Il'ich Brodskii, 1895- ; on his seventieth birthday.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.6:1540-1541 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1ST AND 2ND INDEX										3RD AND 4TH INDEX									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>BC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">a. 4</p> <p>Metallurgical properties of steel subject and additional data from a report by J. J. Jones, Conf. U.S. Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., of ASTM and Federal Bureau of Investigation. Specimen in cross section. The steel specimen section was observed using a change in gamma-ray/globulin ratio.</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
1ST INDEX										2ND INDEX									
SUBJECT										SUBJECT									
SUBJECT										SUBJECT									

PC

Cytotoxic stimulation of the mesenchyme in general patients and schistosomiasis. R. B. GAZDAR, I. A. MANNING, & I. FOLINHOVSKI, and I. F. GAZDAR (J. Natl. Cancer Inst., 1967, 7, 581-585). Stimulation of the reticulo-endothelial system by repeated small doses of Hageman's cytotoxic serum leads to diversion of the phagocytic activity of leucocytes in 14 of 23 domestic paralysis and schistosomiasis patients, and of the monocytes count in 10 of 14 patients; the patients are followed by temp. rise in the former, but not the latter, disease. The reaction of paritic patients to malaria is intensified after injection of cytotoxic serum. R. T.

ASH-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM 504199

FROM 504199

13C

R-4

Phagocytic activity of leucocytes. R. B. GRAGEROVA (J. Méd. Ukrain., 1938, 8, 1041-1063).—The phagocytic index (with *B. masonerius*) is raised in 37% of cases of scarlet fever, lowered in chronic diseases (cancer, myeloid leukemia), and varies irregularly in other conditions. It is raised following blood transfusion in 60% of cases studied. Immunization of rabbits and guinea-pigs towards *B. masonerius* does not raise the val. of the index, and the same applies to leucocytes from typhus and typhoid fever patients and convalescents, with respect to the specific pathogenic bacteria. Variations in the index may be due to stimulation or depression of the active monocytes, or of the leucocytes in circulation. (8 photomicrographs.) R. T.

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>BC</p> <p>a-4</p> <p>Transformation of accumulated foreign proteins, introduced parenterally. R. B. GRACKER, OVA and N. E. MEDVEDOVA (J. med. Ukraine, 1989, 8: 300-305). Rats of 2 groups were given a daily injection of 1 cc. of human serum for 2, 5, and 10 days, respectively. The liver served as antigen in the immunization of rabbits. Foreign proteins, introduced into the body parenterally, are rapidly transformed into proteins sp. to the species. Only in some cases did foreign proteins accumulate in the liver, where they acted as antigen and caused antibody formation. M. K.</p>																			
<p>ASTM-5.5A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000</p>										<p>10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000</p>									

BC

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2. A

Quantitative blood group antigen in dead corpus. H. B. Geagege, *Am. J. Hyg.*, 1954, 60, 199-204. The amount of group antigen in red cells, serum, and tissue fluids was examined by the adsorption method in 23 cadavers. The amount of group antigen varies in different individuals; red cells contain most of the antigen, serum, muscle, and thyroid least. M. K.

ABB. S. L. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RIGHT CORNER

RIGHT CORNER

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																																																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> BC Q-4 </div> <p>Post-translational modification - S. B. Gengozov and S. A. Karel (J. Mol. Ureine, 1979, 33, 1469-1480) - the correlation</p> <p>was found between post-translational reactions and the presence of high group antigens for change of haemagglutination titre in 58 recipients. In one case serum of a universal donor with titre of 1:64 for standardised erythrocytes had a strong haemolytic effect on erythrocytes of a group A recipient; the haemolytic effect was still present at a dilution of 1:800.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. K.</p>																																																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p> <p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p> </div> <div> <p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p> <p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p> </div> </div>																																																			

GRAGEROVA, R.B.

"Mechanism of protective Characteristics of the skin in subcutaneous tumor transplants." Medych.zhur. 20, No.4, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

GRAGEROVA, R.B.

KORENEVA-ZYBKOVA, O.P.; GRAGEROVA, R.B., kand.med.nauk

Effect of testicular extract on the growth of a transplanted carcinoma in a rabbit following intradermal injection. Medych. zhur. 20 no.5:82-85 '50. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Z viddilu patofiziologii institutu klinichnoi fiziologii im. akad. O.O.Bogomol'tya AN URSS (direktor institutu i zav. viddilom - chlen-kor. AN URSS prof. R.Ye.Kavets'kiy)
(CANCER) (TISSUE EXTRACTS)

GRAGEROVA, R.B.
MARCHUK, P.D., prof.; *GRAGEROVA, R.B.*, kand.med.nauk; KOROL', S.A.,
kand.biol.nauk

Interspecies specificity of antireticular cytotoxic serum. Medych.
zhur. 20 no.5:94-98 '50. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Z laboratorii Antiretikulyarnoi tsitotoksichnoi sirovatki
(zav. - prof. P.D.Marchuk) Institutu eksperimental'noi biologii i
patologii im. akad. O.O.Bogomol'tsya Ministerstva okhoroni
zdorov'ya URSS (direktor - prof. O.O.Bogomolets')
(ANTIRETICULAR CYTOTOXIC SERUM)

GRAGEROVA R. B.

✓
AD The immunological properties of cancer nucleoproteins.
R. B. Gragerova. *Uchenye Zapiski Kaza. Nauch. Issledova-*
tes. Korigeno Radial. i Onkol. Inst. 4, 55-60(1953); *Referat.*
Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim. 1955, No. 6231. — Blood serums of
rabbits immunized against nucleoproteins from spontaneous
mammary gland cancers of mice, rat sarcomas, and Rous
sarcoma reacted in the classical antigen-antibody manner
with the salt exts. of corresponding cancers and normal
tissues; however, a considerably higher concn. of the serum
was required for the latter reaction. Nucleoproteins of
Brown-Pearce sarcoma of rats produced specific anaphylactic
reactions in exptl. animals after they had been desensitized
by normal tissue nucleoproteins. B. S. Levine

Gragerova, R. B.

Experimental studies of the possibility of cultivating virus-like
formations of cancer of the human stomach in chick embryos. *Sp. 2/6*

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
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